

Wachesaw pottery has only been influenced by the Lamar pattern which was spreading across the Southeast during the same time period (approximately A.D. 1650 to 1700). The pottery was made by the historic Waccamaw Indians.

Range: Poorly established at present, known only from the Wachesaw Landing site in Georgetown County, South Carolina.

#### Wachesaw Plain

Surface Finish: Interiors well smoothed with a hard object, but not burnished or polished. Exteriors are moderately well smoothed, but not burnished or polished.

#### Wachesaw Simple Stamped

Surface Finish: Interiors moderately well smoothed with a hard object, but never burnished or polished. Exteriors are stamped with a carved paddle. A design of generally bold, nearly parallel and regular lands and grooves is observed. Overstamping is observed, but the application is not as sloppy as the Wachesaw Complicated Stamped motif.

#### Kimbel Plain

Manufacture: Coiling or annular rings.

Temper: Fine sand and clay with particles rarely exceeding 1 mm. The pottery is correctly identified as non-tempered.

Texture: Fine texture with a hard, compact paste. Very well made and fired so the sherds have a distinct "ring." The paste may glisten from small quartz grains or mica inclusions.

Hardness: 3.5 to 4.0 on Mohs scale.

Color: Ranges from gray-brown to dark brown. Fire clouding is present and a darker core, indicative of incomplete oxidation, is only occasionally present.

Surface Finish: Both interior and exterior surfaces are smoothed or occasionally imperfectly polished or burnished. Burnish facets are occasionally visible. The interiors are usually less carefully smoothed.

Decoration: None noted in present sample.

#### Form:

Rim: Straight or excurvate.

Lip: Rounded or flattened.